

Waiver of
finance charges until
January 1, 1982

Purchase
Period
Extended
thru
June 30, 1981

on all new Case farm tractors
purchased between June 1, and June 30, 1981.



If you buy any new Case farm tractor or a used farm tractor of any make from a participating Case dealer, between June 1, 1981 and June 30, 1981... and finance it through J I Case Credit Corporation... finance charges will be waived from date of purchase until January 1, 1982.

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Cash rebates up to
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If you buy any new Case farm tractor between June 1, 1981 and June 30, 1981, Case will send you a check for the dollar amount shown on the chart for the model you buy, or you can apply the rebate towards your down payment. NOTE: Government Agencies/Departments do not qualify for rebate.

Engine Model	Cash Rebate
1190, 1290, 1390, 1490, 1690	\$1800
2090, 2290	\$1200
2390, 2590	\$1500
4490, 4690, 4890	\$2000

and...

Special factory
allowances on
selected models.

Ask your Case dealer for details.

Optional Super Cash Rebate

If you buy a new 1190, 1290, 1390, 1490 or 1690 tractor and choose not to accept the waiver of finance charges offer... your optional cash rebate will be \$1700 instead of \$1000.

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WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

News • Trends • Sales • Shows • Markets

June 15, 1981

Central Edition

Vol. 60, No. 33

Sagebrush proposal seeks state control

Legislation recently introduced by Representative Jim Santini (D-Nev.) and Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), could give western states more authority over the use of federal lands within their borders, reports CNS.

The bills would set up a mechanism for the transfer to state governments of ownership and control of 460 million acres of federally owned lands, excluding national parks and forests and wildlife sanctuaries. The federal government now owns about 63% of the land in 17 western states, including more than 147 million acres of grazing land administered by the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management. About 20% of the cattle that enter U.S. feedlots annually have been grazed on federal rangeland.

The bill generally is supported by the National Cattlemen's Assn., the National Wool Growers Assn. and the Public Lands Council; groups whose members depend on the

availability of grazing on federal ranges. However, the bill is opposed by the environmental community, which fears that state control could lead to unwise management.

Hatch said recently state management of lands now owned by the federal government probably would be less costly and more responsible than federal management. Hatch's bill has about 16 Senate co-sponsors, while its companion bill in the House of Representatives had 30 co-sponsors.

An NCA official told CNS that state ownership of federal lands could allow revenues from the lease of such lands to revert to the states for rangeland improvements rather than to the federal government. He also said state control of these lands would lessen the influence of environmental groups on land use policy because these groups have concentrated their lobbying efforts at the federal level.

Former editor of WLJ gets 'Headliner' award

The Livestock Publication Council's first "Headliner Award" will be presented to Forrest Beesford, Encinites, Calif., announced Dale F. Runnion, Fort Collins, Colo., former council president and chairman of the committee responsible for setting up the award and selecting its first recipient.

The council is composed of 60 livestock magazines, newspapers, and newsletters in the United States, Canada and Australia. The Headliner Award recognizes meritorious service to both the livestock industry and the public.

Beesford, who has been a livestock journalist for over 30 years, was the first recipient of the award.

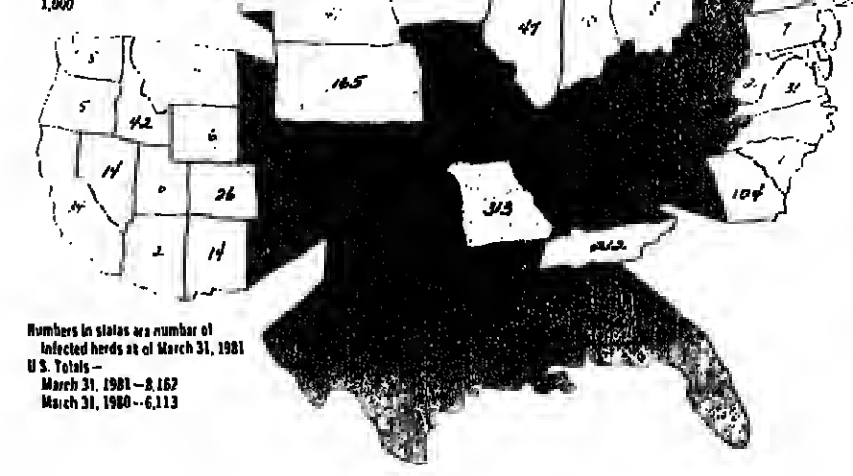
Although the price of lightweight calves did increase slightly in April and early May before dropping sharply, the Western Livestock Market Information Project notes the magnitude of the April increase was not as great as for fed cattle. However, the premium of calf prices to yearling prices continued to be wide over the past two months.

Upshot: The combination of larger supply and weaker demand may prove to be extremely negative for yearling feeder cattle prices this fall. Backgrounders who are following a summer grazing program on pasture should be cognizant of the potentially disastrous situation which could result. For example, assume a 450 lb. calf was purchased at \$78 earlier this spring. If sold as a 600 lb. yearling this fall, a price of \$68.50 would be needed just to cover the purchase price. Enough to make many stockmen think twice.

OLEN RICHARDSON

Brucellosis Quarantined Herds/ Infected Rate

(Blank = No Quarantined Herds)
(Light Gray = Fewer than one
quarantined herd per 1,000 Cattle
Herd)
(Dark Gray = More than one, less
than two infected herds per 1,000
herds per 1,000
U.S. Rate - 4.92 infected herds per
1,000



Numbers in states are number of
infected herds as of March 31, 1981

U.S. Totals -

March 31, 1981 - 8,162

March 31, 1980 - 6,113

Democratic Committee lists affects of "ill winds" on ag

By PATTI THORN

Reagan budget policies are blowing some unfavorable wind the way of American farmers and ranchers, according to Washington Representative Tom Foley, who spoke at the recent Democratic National Committee's agricultural roundtable in Denver.

Foley, chairman of the agriculture subcommittee on wheat, soybeans, and feedgrains, expressed his deep alarm over the Reagan administration's budget cut plans, 25 to 36% of which are directed at agricultural-related programs, he said.

"The Democrats in Congress are concerned with trying to at least limit the damage, but the budget adopted is so deep in the cuts proposed... we have no recourse but to cut back in literally dozens and dozens of programs, far beyond the safety level."

When the impact of these cuts are felt in rural communities, farmers "may see the worst of both worlds," he warned. The administration's reduction in expenditures and government policing of the private sector will leave farmers at "the mercy of whatever economic winds are blowing," said Foley. "And these are very ill winds indeed."

Foley predicted income drops and more bankruptcies for farmers and ranchers, due to inadequate adjustment of loan rates and target prices, among other policies.

Bobby Smith, former assistant secretary of USDA and also a panelist delegated to discuss "Fair Return on the Farmer Dollar," added his voice to the warning. Smith noted that cutting back of service programs, including Federal

Grain Inspection Service and sewage and water regulations, were among the Reagan proposals he called "frightening."

Other panelists present during the afternoon caucus attended by agriculturalists from across the nation addressed the subject of farm cost control. Speakers reiterated the frustrations farmers and ranchers have come to know under both Republican and Democratic administrations.

"Controlling farm costs is very difficult," said Congressman Glenn English (Okla.). "Most of the time we find that interest rates, the cost of fuel, fertilizer, and beyond the scope of our jurisdiction (in the House)..." Costs depend on so many variables.

"The issue is not so great pertaining to costs as it is to profits. Is the farmer able to make a sufficient living to stay in business?"

English noted that the shrinking number of farms in the U.S. was an alarming trend and that recent farm policy has been inadequate. Although he feels it is fair

(Continued on page 7)

S. Dak. Stockgrowers meet in Mitchell

By CAROLYN J. HURST

A discussion on the controversial state owned railroad dominated the opening session of the annual South Dakota Stockgrowers Convention in Mitchell.

South Dakota Governor Bill Janklow said the state has purchased \$25 million worth of track for a rail line which he feels is vital to the future of the state's agriculture industry. "South Dakota cannot survive unless our agriculture industry is viable," the Governor said. Janklow added that the state loses 400 to 500 farms each year and cited poor transportation as a major factor contributing to that loss.

"We have to have at least one east-west line in the state. No one will argue with that. The challenge is how do we do it... I don't tell people the government can make the system work," he said, "but I do tell them that the government has the

responsibility to try."

Janklow concluded his comments by telling the stockgrowers that "there is always a way to get something done. We're

proving that with the railroad. I know you aren't here because you're fat, rich and happy... times are tough. But if you work together to solve your industry's problems, you

know they're going to get better.

National Cattlemen's Assn. President Bill Swan agreed that times are indeed difficult for livestock producers. In a speech at the convention's joint breakfast, Swan said economic conditions for cattlemen are the poorest they have been since the depression days of the '30s. "Right now we're supposed to be in the middle of the golden years. I think we in the cattle industry are wondering what happened."

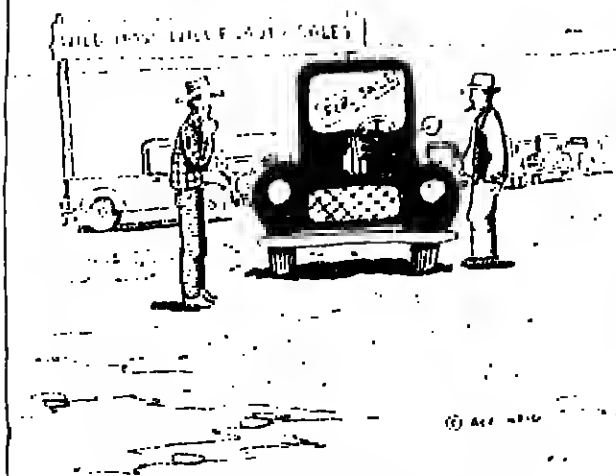
"We have to realize that we're in a battle for the protein dollar," said Swan. "The resistance is on price and since we are selling now below our production costs, you can see that our work is cut out for us."

Swan touched on the areas his organization is focusing on including revisions in the current beef grading standards, establishing...

(Continued on page 2)

NEWSPAPER (priority handling)

NEWSPAPER (priority handling)



"Wul I've gotte problem, I'll hafte sell my cows to buy the pickup, then I'll sell 'em I won't need a pickup!"

Western Livestock Journal

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USDA reverts to offer rate system

Beginning July 1, USDA will return to an offer rate system when contracting for grain storage space, Under Secretary of Agriculture Seeley Lockwick said recently.

Only warehouses that meet standards of approval set by USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation may be used to store grain pledged as collateral for government loans or to store government-owned grain, Lockwick said.

Under the current "modified offer rate system," warehousemen submit rates to CCC for review, and if the rates are above CCC specified levels, CCC negotiates the rates. If, after negotiations, CCC determines the rates are still too high, the warehouse may not be approved for storing government grain.

Under the "offer rate system" announced recently, there will be no negotiations; all rates will be filled and all warehouse approved. The government will use the least expensive end if necessary will move the grain from present storage of a lesser cost facility, Lockwick said.

He said under the offer rate system—which USDA used from 1975 to 1977—warehousemen must certify they are not charging the government more than they would charge other customers. Violations of this provision will subject warehousemen to criminal and/or civil penalties.

A list of the approved warehouses and their rates will be available for public review in state and county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices. Producers with grain under CCC loan may place their crops in any warehouse approved by the CCC.

When farmers take out CCO loans, county offices of USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service may deduct their storage and handling charges and forward these charges directly to warehousemen, Lockwick said. The forwarded storage and handling fees then are deducted from the principal of the loan, thus reducing the farmer's interest costs.

In addition, he said, this prepayment provision should allow warehousemen to offer lower storage rates for CCC-pledged crops.

South Dakota Stockgrowers meet in Mitchell

(Continued from page 1)
Inherent of a long range planning committee the first in the history of NCAI and estate tax reform; a reform which Swan cited as essential to the protection of prime agricultural land.

Jini Mullens, chairman of the Beef Industry Council of the Meat Board was optimistic about the direction beef marketing and promotion has taken. Saying the beef industry is at a "cross roads," Mullens told the stockgrowers the biggest change being made to the advantage of beef producers lies in the area of diet and health. "Clearly," he said, "the issues are beginning to turn around in favor of red meat consumption."

Mullens said cattlemen have realized the importance of promoting their product and educating consumers. Although last year's attempt to establish a national beef check-off failed, Mullens said 22 of the 29 state Beef Councils have, or are considering beef check-off. "By July of '82, we're hoping all states will have at least a 25% check-off with 40% going to the national organization for education, research and promotion."

South Dakota currently contributes 60% of the funds it receives from its check-off program to the Beef Industry Council.

Speaking at the business meeting of the South Dakota CowBelles, Ann Woolley of the American National CowBelles stressed the importance of promotion on the national level. Woolley said the National Beef Cook-Off provides the beef industry with over \$1 million of "free" publicity. This year's cook-off is being held in Sioux Falls, S.D. in September.

Numerous resolutions were voted on at the final session of the convention. Among those passed by the stockgrowers were: a resolution favoring repeal of all estate, inheritance and gift taxes; support for a \$25 beef check-off (effective Sept. 1); a recommendation that the surface owner be

given first priority to mineral rights in conflict; support of Vocational Technical Education through funds and leadership; and request for immediate control of prairie dogs on islands.

Food Safety has 75th anniversary

This month, USDA is commemorating the 75th anniversary of the "Inspected and Passed" purple inspection label that tells consumers meat they bought last is inspected and passed by USDA.

"Over the years, the USDA inspection mark has given consumers confidence in the meat supply," said Donald Houston, Administrator of USDA's Food Safety and Quality Service.

"We are proud to commemorate the beginning of an era in which the United States government joined with industry to provide safe, wholesome and properly labeled meat to poultry."

"The inspection program has made much progress since 1906 and is working to meet the challenges of an increasingly sophisticated industry," Houston said.

"We will continue to modernize inspection to maintain the high level of protection consumers have come to expect while hampering industry productivity."

A wise prophet made sure of the event.

WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO STEERS md. frame #1 280-400 lb. \$60-90; 400-500 lb. \$72-82.50; 500-600 lb. \$71.25-77; 600-700 lb. \$64.50-74.75; 700-800 lb. \$84.25-86.25; Heifers md. frame #1 350-500 lb. \$61-66.25; 500-600 lb. \$60-66; 600-700 lb. \$59.50-63.25; 700-775 lb. \$64-65; 800-850 lb. \$63-64; Arizona slaughter steers mixed good and choice 2-3 975-1050 lb. \$67; good with end choice 2-3 980-1175 lb. \$66-67; mostly good 2-3 975-1200 lb. \$65-66; Holsteins and correlines \$63-64; Heifers good with end choice 2-3 925-900 lb. \$63-69.50; mostly good 2-3 900-850 lb. \$62; Colorado slaughter steers choice 2-4 1050-1225 lb. \$66.75-68.50; Holsteins \$62.50-63; Heifers choice 2-4 950-1050 lb. \$65.50-67; Idaho slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 1025-1200 lb. \$67-68.50; 1200-1225 lb. \$67; Holsteins choice 2-3 1250-1300 lb. \$65.50; good end choice 2-3 1200-1300 lb. \$56-56.

WESTERN KANSAS SLAUGHTER STEERS choice 2-4 1025-1275 lb. \$68-66.75; Heifers choice 2-4 925-1000 lb. \$65.50-66.50; 650-900 lb. \$64.50-65; choice with end good 900-1075 lb. \$64-66; commercial and choice heiferettes 1125-1150 lb. \$63-64.75; Eastern Nebraska slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-4 1050-1300 lb. \$68-65.50; Heifers good and choice 650-1050 lb. 2-3 \$64-68.50; good and low choice 825-950 lb. 2-3 \$63.75-65; New Mexico slaughter steers mostly choice 2-4 1025-1100 lb. \$67-68; Holsteins \$63.50-65.50; Heifers mostly choice 2-3 900-925 lb. \$66.50-68; mixed good end choice 875-1000 lb. \$64.50-65.50; mostly good 650-750 lb. \$61.50-62; Montana slaughter steers choice 2-3 1175 lb. \$67; Southeast Texas slaughter steers good and choice 2-3 1000-1100 lb. \$68-68.50; Heifers good end choice 2-3 750-850 lb. \$62-63; 900-950 lb. \$63.50-65; 925-700 lb. \$63-64.

TEXAS, WESTERN OKLAHOMA SLAUGHTER steers good and mostly choice 2-3 1000-1100 lb. \$66.50-69; mixed good and choice 2-3 950-1150 lb. \$67-66.25; Holsteins \$64.50-66; Heifers choice 2-3 950-975 lb. \$68.25-68.50; good and mostly choice 2-3 875-1000 lb. \$65.50-68; mixed good and choice 2-3 875-1000 lb. \$64-65.50; good and choice 2-4 1075-1200 lb. heiferettes \$60-62; San Angelo slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 975-1050 lb. \$69-71; Heifers mixed good and choice 2-3 750-850 lb. \$62-64; 850-950 lb. \$64-66; San Joaquin, western Nevada slaughter steers choice 2-4 1075-1250 lb. \$66-68; good end choice 2-4 1100-1200 lb. \$65-66; Holsteins \$60-62; good 2-3 950-1050 lb. \$65-67; Nevada choice 2-3 1050-1150 lb. \$66.50-67; good and choice 2-3 1050 lb. \$66; Heifers choice 2-4 950-1050 lb. \$68-68.50; good end choice 2-4 1050-1100 lb. \$62-63; commercial to choice 2-4 1000 lb. heiferettes \$56.

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ALX MONTGOMERY

Market Roundup:

Sharp pork trading assists cattle prices

WHILE HOG AND PORK movements have drawn the most attention from market watchers during the past two weeks, cattle and beef also moved into the center ring. Cash cattle prices topped the \$70 per cwt. mark in Texas, with the best choice steers bringing \$71 early last week. At those levels, and at slightly lower prices in the corn belt, most cattle feeders are making a modest profit, analysts say.

Increases in carcass cut-out values and dressed beef prices have also given beef boxers and slaughterers slim profit margins. Tuesday, the USDA estimated the gross cutout value for a 600-700 lb. carcass at \$11.53 per cwt., up \$1.58 from Monday and up \$3.29 from a week ago. With 600-700 lb. steer carcasses selling at \$105, the boxers will be in some profit, although not much.

So with sharp pork price movements, and beef prices going higher while becoming stable, retailers will probably become more willing beef buyers, although most are still buying for short term needs because of high interest rates.

OKLAHOMA CITY STEERS MD. frame #1 400-500 lb. \$66-71; 600-600 lb. \$62.50-67; 600-700 lb. \$61.50-63.50; 700-800 lb. \$60.25-62.50; 800-900 lb. \$60.50-62; Heifers md. frame #1 375-500 lb. \$56-60.50; 600-600 lb. \$54-56; Amarillo steers md. frame #1 300-400 lb. \$71.25-73.50; 400-600 lb. \$60-63.50; 600-700 lb. \$60-63; 700-800 lb. \$60-63; 800-900 lb. \$58-60.75; Heifers md. frame #1 400-500 lb. \$56-60; 500-700 lb. \$54.50-57.75; 700-800 lb. \$53.75-56; Dodge City steers md. frame #1 400-500 lb. \$58-71.50; 600-700 lb. \$62.25-64.70; 700-800 lb. \$61.25-64.40; 800-900 lb. \$62-62.40; Heifers md. frame #1 425-460 lb. \$63-66.75; 500-600 lb. \$56.25-59.30; 600-700 lb. \$57.10-59.30; 700-800 lb. \$57-59.60; Montana steers md. frame #1 725 lb. \$62.50; Heifers md. frame #1 500-700 lb. \$56; California steers md. frame #1 400 lb. \$74; 525-550 lb. \$65-66; 675-775 lb. \$61-62.50; 775-875 lb. \$60-61; Heifers md. frame #1 525-550 lb. \$55-56; 650-625 lb. \$54.50-55.

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Increases in carcass cut-out values and dressed beef prices have also given beef boxers and slaughterers slim profit margins. Tuesday, the USDA estimated the gross cutout value for a 600-700 lb. carcass at \$11.53 per cwt., up \$1.58 from Monday and up \$3.29 from a week ago. With 600-700 lb. steer carcasses selling at \$105, the boxers will be in some profit, although not much.

So with sharp pork price movements, and beef prices going higher while becoming stable, retailers will probably become more willing beef buyers, although most are still buying for short term needs because of high interest rates.

OKLAHOMA CITY STEERS MD. frame #1 400-500 lb. \$66-71; 600-600 lb. \$62.50-67; 600-700 lb. \$61.50-63.50; 700-800 lb. \$60.25-62.50; 800-900 lb. \$60.50-62; Heifers md. frame #1 375-500 lb. \$56-60.50; 600-600 lb. \$54-56; Amarillo steers md. frame #1 300-400 lb. \$71.25-73.50; 400-600 lb. \$60-63.50; 600-700 lb. \$60-63; 700-800 lb. \$60-63; 800-900 lb. \$58-60.75; Heifers md. frame #1 400-500 lb. \$56-60; 500-700 lb. \$54.50-57.75; 700-800 lb. \$53.75-56; Dodge City steers md. frame #1 400-500 lb. \$58-71.50; 600-700 lb. \$62.25-64.70; 700-800 lb. \$61.25-64.40; 800-900 lb. \$62-62.40; Heifers md. frame #1 425-460 lb. \$63-66.75; 500-600 lb. \$56.25-59.30; 600-700 lb. \$57.10-59.30; 700-800 lb. \$57-59.60; Montana steers md. frame #1 725 lb. \$62.50; Heifers md. frame #1 500-700 lb. \$56; California steers md. frame #1 400 lb. \$74; 525-550 lb. \$65-66; 675-775 lb. \$61-62.50; 775-875 lb. \$60-61; Heifers md. frame #1 525-550 lb. \$55-56; 650-625 lb. \$54.50-55.

WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO STEERS md. frame #1 280-400 lb. \$60-90; 400-500 lb. \$72-82.50; 500-600 lb. \$71.25-77; 600-700 lb. \$64.50-74.75; 700-800 lb. \$84.25-86.25; Heifers md. frame #1 350-500 lb. \$61-66.25; 500-600 lb. \$60-66; 600-700 lb. \$59.50-63.25; 700-775 lb. \$64-65; 800-850 lb. \$63-64; Arizona slaughter steers mixed good and choice 2-3 975-1050 lb. \$67; good with end choice 2-3 980-1175 lb. \$66-67; mostly good 2-3 975-1200 lb. \$65-66; Holsteins and correlines \$63-64; Heifers good with end choice 2-3 925-900 lb. \$63-69.50; mostly good 2-3 900-850 lb. \$62; Colorado slaughter steers choice 2-4 1050-1225 lb. \$66.75-68.50; Holsteins \$62.50-63; Heifers choice 2-4 950-1050 lb. \$65.50-67; Idaho slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 1025-1200 lb. \$67-68.50; 1200-1225 lb. \$67; Holsteins choice 2-3 1250-1300 lb. \$65.50; good end choice 2-3 1200-1300 lb. \$56-56.

WESTERN KANSAS SLAUGHTER STEERS choice 2-4 1025-1275 lb. \$68-66.75; Heifers choice 2-4 925-1000 lb. \$65.50-66.50; 650-900 lb. \$64.50-65; choice with end good 900-1075 lb. \$64-66; commercial and choice heiferettes 1125-1150 lb. \$63-64.75; Eastern Nebraska slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-4 1050-1300 lb. \$68-65.50; Heifers good and choice 650-1050 lb. 2-3 \$64-68.50; good and low choice 825-950 lb. 2-3 \$63.75-65; New Mexico slaughter steers mostly choice 2-4 1025-1100 lb. \$67-68; Holsteins \$63.50-65.50; Heifers mostly choice 2-3 900-925 lb. \$66.50-68; mixed good end choice 875-1000 lb. \$64.50-65.50; mostly good 650-750 lb. \$61.50-62; Montana slaughter steers choice 2-3 1175 lb. \$67; Southeast Texas slaughter steers good and choice 2-3 1000-1100 lb. \$68-68.50; Heifers good end choice 2-3 750-850 lb. \$62-63; 900-950 lb. \$63.50-65; 925-700 lb. \$63-64.

TEXAS, WESTERN OKLAHOMA SLAUGHTER steers good and mostly choice 2-3 1000-1100 lb. \$66.50-69; mixed good and choice 2-3 950-1150 lb. \$67-66.25; Holsteins \$64.50-66; Heifers choice 2-3 950-975 lb. \$68.25-68.50; good and mostly choice 2-3 875-1000 lb. \$65.50-68; mixed good and choice 2-3 875-1000 lb. \$64-65.50; good and choice 2-4 1075-1200 lb. heiferettes \$60-62; San Angelo slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 975-1050 lb. \$69-71; Heifers mixed good and choice 2-3 750-850 lb. \$62-64; 850-950 lb. \$64-66; San Joaquin, western Nevada slaughter steers choice 2-4 1075-1250 lb. \$66-68; good end choice 2-4 1100-1200 lb. \$65-66; Holsteins \$60-62; good 2-3 950-1050 lb. \$65-67; Nevada choice 2-3 1050-1150 lb. \$66.50-67; good and choice 2-3 1050 lb. \$66; Heifers choice 2-4 950-1050 lb. \$68-68.50; good end choice 2-4 1050-1100 lb. \$62-63; commercial to choice 2-4 1000 lb. heiferettes \$56.

WASHINGTON, OREGON SLAUGHTER steers good to mostly choice 2-3 1050-1150 lb. \$66.50-69; 1150-1250 lb. \$67; Heifers good to mostly choice 2-3 900-1050 lb. \$66-67; Wyoming, western Nebraska slaughter steers good to mostly choice 2-3 1100-1200 lb. \$67-68; Heifers good to mostly choice 2-3 950-1000 lb. \$65-66; San Angelo slaughter steers choice and prime 65-105 lb. spring \$64-67.75; Ewes good \$17-22.50; cull and utility \$10-17; Sioux Falls feeder pigs US 1-2 20-60 lb. \$28-30; 30-40 lb. \$28-34; 40-50 lb. \$28-30-41.50; 50-60 lb. \$29-46.50; 40-80 lb. \$44-50-50.

ALX MONTGOMERY

Market Roundup:

Sharp pork trading assists cattle prices

WHILE HOG AND PORK movements have drawn the most attention from market watchers during the past two weeks, cattle and beef also moved into the center ring. Cash cattle prices topped the \$70 per cwt. mark in Texas, with the best choice steers bringing \$

